VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1236108

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ANIKET SHANDILYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Lilawati vidya mandir, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India contains a rich tapestry of traditional theatre forms like Putul Naach, Ramlila etc.

Significance of theatre forms :-

1. religious orientation
- signify the religious impulse of the communities
- eg Ramlila performances.

2. social commentary → Nukkad Natak and theatres like Putul Naach promote the issues of the marginalized and address prejudices alongwith poverty and family woes.

(3.) Describe several climatic, astronomical, geographical & weather based phenomenon in terms of festivals.

Role of individual within community :-

(1.) Lies the idea of the interlinkage between Vyashti (individual) with Samashti (universal). community comes in between & a necessary medium for realising the message of Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam.

(2.) Many theatre forms are martial in nature eg Thang Ta (Manipur) symbolising the requirement of individuals protecting their community for collective advancement.

Thus, theatre forms signify a golden past and enrich a communities contemporary experience.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa was first constructed by Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE to promote the Buddhist religion. Later additions to its architectural brilliance were added in Shunga & later times as well.

Historical & architectural importance.

(1.) most prominent of the buddhist stupas → kings like Ashoka & pushyamitra associated with it.

(2.) earlier stupas were simple burial mounds, but later carvings, pradakshinapatha, entrances were constructed which signifies evolution in

the stuga architecture.

(3.) Sanchi stuga contains Jataka tales engraved upon it giving an account of Buddha's past lives.

Inspiration for india's future architecture

(1.) contributed to more such similar stupas
↳ eg: Amaravati Stupa

(2.) engravings in sanchi stupa inspired similar hindu stories in temples as well.

(3.) stupas as a place of worship led to evolution of Panchyatana temple architecture

Sanchi Stupa symbolizes the everlasting impact of Buddha on the Indian psyche.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was a great freedom fighter & martyr who gave his life at the tender age of 23 when he was hanged in March 1931.

Revolutionary ideology

(1.) He was against imperialism of all kinds, including capitalism which he considered economic imperialism.

(2.) He was an atheist at a time when much of the national movement was embedded in religious & cultural symbols.

Goals of revolution :-

(1.) His goal was to achieve complete independence from British rule.

R: Revolution wasn't limited to political goals alone but encompassed social goals and revolution in society

↳ casteless society where economic stratification is also minimized.

[Forms of revolutionary struggle]

1. He advocated armed struggle and measured use of violence against the imperial power.

2. He agreed with the need of creating a narative of terror & anarchy for needs to be achieved & advocated targeted killings of the enemy.

Bhagat Singh remains the crown jewel of indian armed revolutionaries who lit a flame of patriotism in its most emotive form.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

During the medieval era, when western merchants and powers were visiting Japan, and activities of Dutch & Portuguese was detrimental to Japanese society. Hence, Japan closed itself to the outside world, until the Meiji restoration in the 1850's.

Factors responsible :-

(1) Americans threatening Japanese over trade & shipping.

(2) rise of industrial revolution in europe.

(3) Samurai & feudalism in Japan had turned Japan into a stagnant society.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) young japanese witnessed the progress & rationalisation of the western society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Significance for Japan :-

(1) Industrialisation of japan started.

(2) As japan was import dependent for key raw materials, its industry excelled in processing & finished product quality.

(3) Japan imbibed the virtues of work ethics, puntuality, industrial excellence & service delivery.

(4) enabled Japan to win against Russia in 1905 war.

(5) Turned Japan into the pinnacle Asian power.

Hence, Meiji restoration was a significant event that catapulted japan into the modern era.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation is understood as an imagined community that hold common beliefs, history, language, culture, ethnicity etc.

Bases of indian nationalism :-

(1.) A civilizational nation
↳ indian civilisation is 5000 year old with amalgamation of distinct sects & cultures but with an underlying Dharmic tone to its civilisation in the form of shared history of hindhism, buddhism, Jainism & sikhism.

(2.) Syncretism
↳ as a synthesis of different religious tradition viz Ganga jamuni tehzeeb.

(3.) constitutionalism

↳ india being extremely diverse in ethnicity, religion & language that it is understood as a pluralistic, multi-cultural & multi-ethnic nation bound together by common rule of law & spirit of constitutional democracy.

Threats to indian nationhood :-

(1.) communalism → recurrent religious riots, clashes (eg Hindu-Muslim clashes)

(2.) left wing extremism ↳ maoist belt & collusion with foreign powers.

(3.) Relative deprivation & regionalism → north east regions.

Therefore, the idea of indian nationhood is complex & evolving but at its core remains universal memory of shared history.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is currently the 3rd biggest pharma producer in terms of volume & 14th biggest in terms of value.

Factors behind growth :-

1. schemes like PLI for pharma sector which protects the local industry, allows itself to invest in R&D.

2. generic medicines & affordability coupled with robust patent laws has enabled benefit for both producers and consumers.

Significance of pharma :-

1. as a valuable source of export.

↳ india has a share of more than 20% in generic medicines around the world.

(2.) india would produce indigenous covid vaccine in record time and deployed it to more than 100 countries.

(3.) indian medicines are regulated by drug controller and robust legislative implementations prevent exorbitant pricing of the medicine.

However, pharma industry is still plagued by the issue of china having a vast share in providing key raw materials which means India pharma sector needs to attain [self-sufficiency].

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bay of bengal sees more cyclogenesis than Arabian sea, usually Bay of bengal gets 3-4 cyclones per year while Arabian sea has 1-2 cyclones.

Reasons for more cyclogenesis in Bay of bengal :-

(1) due to coriolis force which is anticlockwise in the northern hemisphere. which allows more intensity in any cyclone formation.

(2) A low lying pressure area, weak shear force is more pervasive in Bay of Bengal.

(3) remnants of cyclones from pacific ocean come over

to the indian ocean.

(4.) Bay of bengal is enclosed which enables more opportunity for cyclones.

Decrease in frequency during southwest monsoon :-

(1.) increased SST which is causing weakening of mascarene high & hence low pressure ~~condition~~ differential conditions and low monsoon.

(2.) ITCZ advancing towards the northern latitudes causing ~~low~~ high pressure conditions in the ocean region.

Tropical cyclones remain a complex meterological phenomenon with variability in their occurence pattern.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are the eruption of magma from inside the outer mantle portion of the earth, in the form of lava.

Types of volcanoes :-

(1) shield volcano → more slow and steady slopes. (eg mauna loa).

(2) compound volcano → when twin volcanoes exist side by side.

Volcanic lava can both be acidic or basic depending on the presence of silica in the lava.

Role of volcano in existence of human life :-

(1) Soil formation
↳ volcanic eruptions led to the formation of deccan trap's in India
↳ rich, humus black soil in peninsular India.

(2) volcanoes are the reason for rock formation & thus fossil presence in later sedimentary rocks which has economic value for humans.

(3) volcanoes emit aerosol and minerals from earth's surface which enable the development of technology.

Hence, role of volcanoes is not merely destructive but extremely critical for human evolution and prosperity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism is the phenomenon where regional sentiments, causes, demands and identity take precedence over national priorities and requirements.

One of the major reasons for existence of regionalism is Relative deprivation :-

(1) creates grievance and sense of insecurity
↳ in north eastern states in comparison to northern states which led to movements for more autonomy.

(2) lack of participation in political process & low share in parliament and

political voice in the country leads to feeling of subordination from [heartland India].

(3.) [son of soil] → despite many states being comparatively richer, the prospect of job reservations for locals fuels regional identities
↳ eg Haryana passing reservation for locals in private sector.

(4.) Lack of development promoted consolidation of identities within states
↳ Uttarakhand from UP, Jharkhand from Bihar.

Thus, the relative deprivation thesis enables regionalistic tendencies and give an academic justification for [autonomous & separatist movements].

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bullying is understood as the harassment and discrimination meted upon an individual or groups by other groups based on the different characteristics or backgrounds between the victims and aggressors.

Features & manifestation of school violence

(1.) caste based → even since childhood, children are socialised to recognize caste patterns in the society and keep distance & avoid mixing based on caste.

↳ caste slurs are a recurrent form of bullying.

2. physical disabilities → any non-normative or heterodox feature like being overweight, suffering from ailments, Divyang children are often bullied.

3. sexual minorities → LGBT students or with distinct sexual orientation face violence or bullying alongwith exclusion from their peer groups.

way forward :-

1. cultivation of team spirit via sports, seminars, cultural events.

2. Teachers should avoid prejudices themselves.

3. vulnerable students must be recognized by a committee in each school.

Unless all forms of latent & manifest school violences are stopped, education for all cannot become reality

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom kingdom was an erstwhile kingdom in Assam, which was successor of the old Kamarupa Rajas. Its formation took place in 13th century after the migration of the Ahom people from the region of Burma

Role played in cultural & historical identity :-

1.) Ahoms tribes are a mongoloid group that accepted the old Maithali Prakrit languages dominant in upper Bengal of the time.

2.) They also constructed burial mounds which were akin to

Stupas → signified a mausoleum for departed Ahom kings.

3.) Ahoms gave a formidable resistance to outside invaders e.g. Lachit Borphukan battling against Akbar's army in the battle of Saraighat.

4.) Ahoms integrated into the larger cultural & linguistic milieu of the age by adopted indian traditions and religious sects like Vaishnavism.

5.) They promoted artforms like Sattra, which was popularised by eminent saints like Sri Sankardeva, who was patronized by Ahom kings.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6.) Ahoms even fought against the british and Rajas supported land rights & peasant rebellions.

[Legacy in contemporary times]

1.) Ahoms are the centerpiece of modern Assamese identity and a bulkwark against cultural erosion of Assam happening due to [illegal migration].

2.) Assamese cuisine, dresses, music & art own a great deal to eminent Assamese like Bhupen Hazarika.

3.) Ahoms reflect the spirit of autonomy & distinction among other North-east tribes as well.

Thus, the legacy of Ahoms in present is widespread and wholesome, promoting rich cultural heritage of Assam.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

with the advent of the british rule, indian agriculture suffered, old small-scale & handicraft industries, alongwith Indian textiles were ruined which led to mass pauperisation.

Evolution of indian capitalists :-

(1.) Parsis were the forerunner → established Jute & cotton industries in mid 19th century.

(2.) Steel, textiles etc were established in the beginning of the 20th century.

Positions taken by capitalists :-

(1.) Early phase (1850 - 1905)

↳ some like NM Lokhande fought for labour rights.

INC was not overtly in support of labours because only indian industries had to implement labour reforms, british one were not on board.

(2.) [1905 - 1919] → with the partition of bengal & birth of the swadeshi movement, several indian industries came into being like Swadeshi Steam company in Tamil Nadu. The industrial class supported boycott of foreign goods in this phase.

(3.) [1919 - 1932] → after WW1, the workers rights strengthened. socialist groups within congress came into being. Frequent strikes & Trade disputes Act. capitalists were not enthusiastic of the congress's approach,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Later phase → when congress ministries came to power in 1936, they advocated for interests of business class and bodies like FICCI, & Bombay Plan by prominent industrialists supported the nationalisation of key industries and subsidies + tariffs for protection of nascent indian businesses.

Therefore, the industrial class had a dynamic approach towards the national movement. Its interests often contradicted nascent freedom movements like NCM & CDM but by the time of Quit India, the industrial class was firmly backing the Congress programme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press is the harbinger of information, progress & justice in the society. Press in India started with James Augustus Hickey who published The Bengal Gazette in 1784.

[Evolution of press] :-

(1) James Hickey → Bengal Gazette.

(2) Raja Ram mohan Roy started weekly in english.

(3) Prominent personalities like Dadabhai Nairoji published newspapers like Rast Goftar.

(4) Anand Bazar patrika ↳ prominent vernacular press.

(5) Tilak also published Mahratta (english) & Kesari (hindi).

Later Mahatma Gandhi (young india) & Motilal Nehru (The independent) also contributed in the evolution of the press.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact of press despite British repression

1. Regulating act, 1799 due to chances of Napolean invading india
2. charles Metcalfe regarded as the liberator of Indian press.
3. Press contributed towards exchange of ideas & generated common national feeling.
4. People like Anand Mohan Bose were jailed for writing against the british.
5. Tilak faced sedition charges and was deported.

(6.) Lord Lytton's vernacular press Act, 1878 stifled the voice of journalism in india.

↳ Indian press played a seminal role in Swadeshi & Boycott movement despite Lord Curzon imposing censorship.

↳ Indian press played a functional role in mobilization during CDM.

The Press remained a monumental medium for advancing the cause of freedom struggle, most prominent figures were associated with this medium and hence its positive role is unparalleled.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are the type of landscapes and ecosystems which are characterized by the following features :-

(1.) Low seasonal rainfall (less than 20cm annually).

(2.) Desert type plants, absence of big trees, [succulent leaves].

(3.) water preserving nocturnal animals & reptiles are found.

[factors behind desert formation]

(1.) Formed by cold currents in the western portion of the continents in tropical & subtropical current

eg → Canary & Peru currents leading to Sahara & Atacama deserts.

(2.) some deserts are formed because of being in the leeward side of the mountain ranges → eg Namib desert.

(3.) Arabian desert is formed as an extension of the Iran & Thar deserts due to direction of monsoon winds towards mainland India.

(4.) cold deserts like Gobi & Ladakh formed due to meagre rainfall & continental effect.

Landforms formed in deserts :-

(1.) sand dunes → due to the wind movements collected sand particles & depositing along the pressure differential regions.

(2.) Barchans are formed in the Thar desert.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. in several regions ravines are also found.

4. Trees like Khejri are present in the desert ecosystem

5. sometimes an isolated pool of wetland can also be found.

Desertification remains a major challenge in the world. It's estimated that 30% of land in India has undergone land degradation.

Bonn convention advocates restoring land degraded.

Thus, deserts are a prominent landscape that are a function of several climatic factors and offer a distinct ecological niche.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains can usually be divided into → block mountains
→ young fold mountains.
↓
caused by continent - continent convergence.

Major mountain ranges of the world include :-
Himalayas (South Asia)
Alps (europe), Rockies (North America),
Andes (south america).

Fragility of mountain ecosystems

(1) degradation of Aravalis due to changing monsoon patterns, deforestation and increasing population density.
A Green wall ~~from~~ Gujarat to Delhi is envisaged.

(2.) Tectonic movements are a feature of himalayas which are young fold mountains.
↳ vulnerable to serious earthquakes (ex Nepal 2015).

(3.) Landslides have become a major problem in mountain ecosystems
↳ due to loosening of top soil (excessive rains, cloudburst leaching)

(4.) Increase in Glacial lakes due to glacial melting enhances the possibility of GLOF.

(5.) seismic activity in mountains are enhanced by hydroelectric plants, dams & subsequent displacement, tunneling and road construction
(eg Joshimath which sits on a vulnerable loose rock & sand deposit).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives taken :-

(1.) Proper EIA is mandatory for any infrastructure project in the mountain regions.

(2.) GIS mapping of fragile areas and constant monitoring for any adverse happenning.

(3.) EWS strengthened, modern radars and checking hydrological capacity of mountain rivers.

(4.) National parks & sanctuaries created for preservation of biodiversity.

Hence, mountains remain an indispensable ecosystem which require environmentally sound, sustainable & scientific management for their conservation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) · 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand, is considered as a minor mineral in India; which is under the regulation of the state governments via the MMDR Act, 1957.

Unsustainable management of sand resources

1. illegal sand mining
↳ mining mafia, excessive sand extraction.

2. damaging river floodplains
↳ silting of the river.

3. harms river ecology & crucial biodiversity.

4. technology usage, scientific mapping & sustainable sand mining is difficult.

impact of unsustainable sand mining :-

1. creates politician - bureaucrat - mafia nexus and hence corruption.

2. The companies & contractors often dont pay royalties for sand extraction.

3. damage to the river water resources.

4. sand mining in inter-state border regions often creates conflicts between the states.

Remedial measures required :-

1. use of drones & satellites for extensive (river & floodplain mapping).

2. proper expert assessment of sand resources potential.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) (District mineral foundation) must come into action and a portion of royalty must go in it for betterment of the local populace.

(4.) Kanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana.

(5.) Involvement of local bodies in giving permission for sand mining.

(6.) Proper social audits and involvement of local NGO's & CSO's.

(7.) Artha Ganga model.

Since sand resources are a crucial minor minerals, uniformity in state laws must be in existence for a standardized management of crucial sand resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Lithium is a silvery-white soft metal that is extremely reactive in its natural state. Lithium is a very critical mineral which is used in a variety of modern day equipments like batteries, electric vehicles, smartphones etc.

Major lithium producing countries :-

(1) Lithium triangle → Peru, Bolivia, Argentina → account for 60% of global lithium resources.

(2) China → estimated lithium resources is 6 million tonnes.

(3.) (Australia) & (US) also have significant lithium reserves.

(4.) [India] → recently 5.8 million tonnes of lithium have been explored in Reasi, J&K by Geological survey of India. Earlier Mandya district in Karnataka offered [lithium deposits].

[Geopolitical & environmental implications :]

(1.) China has a major lead in the lithium supply chain. Alongwith production, China also controls important mines in other lithium producing countries like Bolivia & Australia.

(2.) But, semiconductors which utilize lithium are mainly manufactured in Taiwan [80% of all chips].

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) Netherlands provides the machinery required for semi-conductor manufacturing.

(4.) China produces 2/3rd of the cathode & anode in lithium battery production.

(5.) India must integrate itself in the lithium supply chains with help of projects like IPEF, to acquire self-sufficiency in strategic critical minerals.

Environmental → lithium batteries although have high energy density, but they have fast discharge, electricity required often depends on fossils.

↳ Battery waste contains arsenic & antimony.

↳ Lithium mining and processing uses a huge amount of water.

Lithium, a core strategic mineral is considered as modern ~~era~~ gold which propels IR 4.0.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalization is the process of interconnection between individuals, communities, businesses and governments.

Features of globalization :-

- people to people contact
- movement of goods, services, people.
- increasing interdependence
- exchange of ideas
- increasing connectivity

Impact of Globalization on youth identity :-

(1.) youth has acquired a cosmopolitan character.

↳ interested in elections of other countries, like US elections.

(2) youth adopts the cuisine of other countries
↳ chinese & continental food.

(3.) popularity of foreign music brands and groups
↳ K-POP from south korea.

(4.) debating on events in different parts of the world
↳ Russia-ukraine war, black lives matter.

(5.) Increasing use of fashion among the youth
↳ foreign clothing.

(6.) having global role models like footballers
↳ messi & Ronaldo.

(7.) youth are more interested in foreign cinema.
↳ rise of OTT, web series, foreign content.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(8.) activism on social issues like new age movements, LGBT movement are often inspired by global events.

(9.) youth has become more progressive, ambitious & confident in its outlook.

(10.) globalisation has improved women empowerment by enabling youth to address the lacunas in indian society in the light of global experiences.

Therefore, globalisation acts as a breath of fresh air for the youth which prohibits stagnancy & gives a progressive character to the youth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

currently India is enjoying a formidable demographic dividend where 67% of the population is in the working age of (15-64).

As per recent NFHS-5 report, fertility rates in India are close to 2.0 which is almost below the replacement level.

Consequences of declining fertility rates.

→ (1.) Ageing → currently old population (60 & above) is 9% of indian population which will rise to near 20% by 2050.

(2.) low consumption & less demand, which will impact the high economic growth if india doesnt become an advanced country by 2050.

(3) Lack of social security :-

↳ even today there are 300 million unbanked individuals in the country with little financial inclusion.

↳ social security like pensions for the elderly, health insurance etc. are meagre.

↳ Pension bill will increase in the future which will strain the states resources.

↳ Old people have their own set of problems

↳ generational gap.,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

difficulty in adopting technology, prejudices against them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

Way forward):-

↳ elderly can be helped by schemes like Vayo Vandana Yojana.

↳ Ayushman Bharat must be extended to more vulnerable sections.

↳ Re-skilling & late retirements can be explored as options.

Therefore the impact of falling fertility rates will be severe in terms of ageism. India must develop robust social security architecture.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Census 2011 puts the extent of india's population living in urban areas to be 31%. but as per Niti Aayog report it is poised to increase to 45% by 2030.

Problems faced by urban poor

1. Housing → unavailability of affordable housing.
slum population increasing in several cities.
↳ via measures like PMAY-U this can be tackled.

2. Sanitation → urban areas have become a hotbed.

of communicable diseases caused by improper sanitation & lack of WASH facilities especially for women.

(3.) water & health → functional & clean drinking water required in all houses
↳ JJM.

affordable primary healthcare with concept of Mohalla clinics.

(4.) transportation → robust public transportation system need of the hour.
↳ electric buses, one nation one mobility card.

(5.) employment
↳ recently Rajasthan has started a MNREGA equivalent for the urban

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

poor with guaranteed 150 days of work. similar employment schemes must start in other states as well.

6. Waste disposal. → solid waste disposal is a big problem for urban poor. local governance bodies must be made more efficient.

Therefore, for all round inclusive development of the country, it is essential that the interests of the urban poor are taken into account; and they are at centre stage in public policy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1236108

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aniket Shandilya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature
26/8/23

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are the interest groups that aim at collective representation of a certain cause via mechanisms of protest, lobbying, strikes, social persuasion etc

Role of environmental pressure groups.

(1.) Dams → env. pressure groups reveal the damage caused to river ecology, displacement of population due to dam construction
↳ eg Narmada Bachao Andolan by medha Patkar.

(2.) Mountains & deforestation → chipko movement in Uttarakhand & Appiko

movement in Karnataka reflect the sacred spirit people associate with forests & create awareness against deforestation.

(3.) Nuclear power plants → the issue of nuclear waste, radiation & proliferation towards nuclear weapons is a cardinal issue for environment pressure groups.
↳ eg. Kundakulam power plant in TN.

(4.) Tribal rights → In Niyamgiri forests, vedanta mining rights were challenged over forest diversion, inhabitant tribal displacement & encroachment of FRA, 2006.

Therefore, the tapestry of environment pressure groups is crucial towards ensuring community participation, social audit & voice of dissent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex work is considered as a primordial taboo subject and regarded as first 'service profession' by a lot of experts.

Recently, when SC acknowledged sex work as a 'profession', it ensured significant ramifications :-

→ they can claim legal status for the same

→ prejudices & stereotypes will be reduced

→ law enforcement agencies will operate as per procedures while dealing with them & not arbitrary & harassment.

→ health services will be more readily accessed by sex workers.

↳ HIV/AIDS & other diseases, are a significant health burden on sex workers & difficulty accessing health services goes against their right to life (Art 21) & states responsibility of ensuring good health (Art 47).

↳ children of [sex workers] can receive education & not be stigmatized.

[challenges] → voluntary sex work despite having significant resources will tend to be looked down upon by those sections who do not want to indulge in these practices.

↳ possibility of trafficking & sex tourism increasing.

Hence, recognition of sex work as profession is crucial to ensure rights & equality for them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DPSP under Article 39A emphasizes on the need to provide free legal aid to the vulnerable sections of the society.

Role of DLSAs :-

(1.) identify weaker sections
↳ provide them free legal aid

(2.) SC/ST/women are provided by legal representatives, legal counselors and legal advice.

(3.) legal aid to prison inmates & undertrials.
↳ 72% of all prisoners are undertrials in India.

(4.) ensuring prevalence of mobile courts, formation of Gram Nyayalas in remote & rural regions.

(5.) promote awareness about ADR & family courts and [Gram Nyayalas.],

(6.) engage with students in schools & colleges to disseminate crucial legal information.

(7.) work together with district administration for concerted & targeted legal advertisements locally.

Therefore, the role of DLSA's in legal awareness & aid is exemplary. They symbolize the bottom-up & last mile approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 50 under DPSP ensures the separation of judiciary from executive in the constitutional set-up; in order to maintain separation of powers & the independence of the judiciary.

emergence of collegium system :-

(1) First judge case (1982)
↳ consultation with CJI doesnt necessarily mean concurrence.

(2) second judge case
↓
concurrence essential
↓
CJI & 2 seniormost judge

third judge case
↓
CJI & 4 judges
=

[challenges with collegium] :-

(1.) [Uncle judge syndrome] → widespread nepotism in the fraternity.

(2.) lack of transparency & accountability → minutes of the meeting are not available, RTI not allowed.

(3.) prevents participation of other organs like legislature & outside experts in judge appointment.

(4.) Against [separation of powers]
↳ those who are meant to serve justice, choose themselves

(5.) [propagate lack of diversity] ↳ women grossly under-represented. very few judges in SC from backward sections.

Therefore, the stability of the collegium system has itself enabled its anti-thesis to emerge, and contemporary situations demand a new synthesis

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

civil services are the iron frame of Indian governmental apparatus. Under Art 312, All india services can be formed.

Redundancy in current functions :-

1. red tape & resistance to change ↳ reflect an archaic, elite lifestyle & temperament.

2. remnants of colonialism
↳ retain colonial work culture and created a distance from ordinary folks.

3. unidimensional recruitment & training
↳ the training is quite standardized and lacks

the element of customization.

Way forward :-

(1.) Mission Karmayogi

→ from rules based to role based functioning is a step in the right direction.

(2.) outcome based performance incentives are the need of the hour.

(3.) Technology integration, re-skilling, tech savvy is crucial.

(4.) greater synergy & human interaction with populace required.

Civil Service reforms must have to be widespread in order to ensure that indian bureaucracy becomes more efficient, effective & responsive.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Finance models in the country have normally been confined to the devolution of funds from the finance commission towards the state governments and local bodies.

Local bodies face resource crunch of funds, functions & functionaries

↳ municipal bonds are an efficient mechanism of resource mobilization & credit availability for the local bodies.

Role of social impact bonds:

(1) focus on environmental parameters → take externalities into account

↳ Green GDP concept.

(2.) Green bonds & blue economy can be developed in tandem with social impact bonds.

(3.) governance issues like diversity & pluralism can be ensured by SIB.
↳ tribal displacement, internal migration, agricultural land encroachment can be reduced.

(4.) fundamental social & health indicators like education, nutrition can be propelled with the help of SIBs.

Thus, the role of outcome based finance models in tandem with targeted schemes like Aspirational blocks programmes enables sustainable socio-economic development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ASER report → female enrollment ratio has infact surpassed that of males at the primary stage
↳ drop outs occur at secondary stage

AISHE → higher education enrollment is 27%

As per ES, 2023 female labour force participation is merely 23% in the economy.

Reasons → entrenched patriarchy → control over female agency

- lack of formal high paid employment
- Pinkification of jobs & glass ceiling
- bias by companies & employers

Implications :- As per WEF, Indian GDP could be enhanced by 2% every year if FLFP is increased to around 50%.

↳ prevents women empowerment

↳ concentrates power in the traditional patriarchal structures like khap panchayat.

↳ waste of monetary resources

↳ must have rather focussed on skill education rather than multiple degrees if no contribution in labour market.

↳ creates divergence between socio-economic equality & reality.

Hence, urgent participation of women in formal economy and secondary & tertiary sectors is paramount.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

civil registration system pertains to the record of the credentials & varied information (personal & professional) of the population,

↳ CRS includes birth & death records, health records, census records, NFHS, domiciles, and a whole range of inter-connected operations like Aadhar etc.

Role of CRS :-

(1) provides ready at hand data ↳ eg SECC useful in providing welfare schemes and reservations,

(2.) data planning can lead to scheme planning, proper implementation, identification of beneficiaries
↳ in schemes like TPDS, Poshan Abhiyaan.

↳ removal of ghost beneficiaries

way forward :-

(1.) conduct NPR & NRC exercise
(2.) digital census should be conducted
(3.) illegal migrants recognized
(4.) duplicate & false identity proofs like Aadhar & voter cards be dismantled.
(5.) national civil registration system data grid formalised

Hence, CRS is a great tool which has widespread utility to ensure efficient service delivery.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is a multilateral finance institution emerging out of the Bretton Woods conference, 1944.

Issues with IMF :-

(1.) SDR → a basket of currencies of different countries as per their quotas.

(2.) quota → for any decision making. reflects the influence of any country in the organisation. India has less than 3 percent while US has close to 17%.

(3.) majority decision
↳ Any crucial decision can only be taken by 85% majority, thus effectively giving the

US a veto over decision-making

(4.) neo-liberal economic policies

↳ involving capital account convertibility thus risking macro-economic fundamentals.

Reforms needed :-

(1.) decision making must be more democratic & reforms should be urgent.

↳ developed nations with stagnant growth & population must reduce their quotas.

(2.) majority decision of 85% should be reduced to 66%

(3.) countries should not be forced to sell their assets to foreign powers

↳ neo-imperialism must be avoided.

Thus, IMF reform is a crucial element under NORMS for a new world order.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India & west Asia share historical ties & a shared destiny. In 21st century, both regions have realised their geographical & cultural continuity and sought closer ties with each other.

Changing paradigm :-

(i) Earlier Israel-Palestine issue overwhelmed.
↳ now india has dehyphenated. Israel is a close partner in defense, agriculture, space, cyber-security.

↳ Abraham Accords b/w Israel, UAE & Bahrain have opened new avenues for cooperation for India.

(2.) [I2U2] → west asian Quad
↳ promotes synergy in trade enhancement, integration of supply chains and mutual research.

(3.) [FTA with UAE] which is india's third biggest trade partner.

(4.) reconciliation b/w Iran & Saudi Arabia offering a window for india to restart energy deals with Iran.

(5.) Agreement with Egypt in agriculture, water, archaeology & antiquities.

Therefore, west Asia & India are coming closer, not from just a security, conflict & terrorism perspective but from the expanse of geoeconomics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body formed under the CCI Act, 2002 with the mandate of regulating and supervising the corporate practises of businesses & companies in India.

Role of CCI :-

1. preventing monopolies.
↳ in critical sectors especially such as telecom or energy.
↳ monopolies lead to exorbitant prices for consumer, lack of innovation in businesses etc.

2. Predatory pricing & cartelization → when a couple of big market players end up colluding and determining lower prices for some time

in order to drive smaller competitors and small scale industries out of the market.

(3.) restrictive trade practises → such as hoarding, black marketing

(4.) mergers & acquisitions → it approves the proposals for mergers, taking into account market share and after effects of the process.

(5.) prevents stealing of intellectual property

↳ IPR regulations are important in creating an environment of innovation & research. it looks into the allegations of reverse engineering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

challenges faced by CCI :-

1. Crony capitalism → nexus of corporates - politicians - bureaucrats has a significant impact on the efficiency of regulatory bodies.

2. Lack of trained personnels
↳ to deal with emerging challenges of technology, digital arena, e-commerce, foreign companies.

3. Data poverty → lack of the data protection bill and data localisation prevents input parameters and policy making based on sound data.

Thus, CCI plays a critical and challenging role in ensuring the innovativeness of any economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Media is considered as the 'fourth estate' of the democracy, an informal organ that plays a seminal role in sharing information and organizing debates & discussions.

Menace of paid news :-

(1.) Disinformation → deliberate obfuscation of the news in order to unleash a propaganda against certain parties and in favour of the other.

(2.) Electoral bonds → since they are anonymous and favour the ruling party more, hence enormous amount of funds are available for

election expenses.
ADR → 60,000 rupees in 2019 election.
A lot of this sum can be used for propagating paid news.

(3.) corporate ownership → A cursory look at the shareholders of major media groups reveals ownership patterns by top industrialists and domination by elite groups in business and entertainment fields.
↳ eg Aajtak, The Print etc

(4.) divisive debates, episodes, communal flavour, sloganeering, sensationalism is repeatedly broadcasted by media without any sense of balance or proportionality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for making electoral offence :-

↳ currently under RPA, 1951 paid news is not an electoral offence.

↳ making it an offence will act as a deterrent against sensational news cycles.

↳ paid news is distinct from fake news.

↳ paid news can involve things like glorifying a party leader selectively, distracting the viewers by hiding important issue and covering political rally or other issues which have less resonance with the public.

Therefore, the menace of paid news is truly an ugly one and requires stringent legislation, oversight by ECI and public awareness for betterment of political democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian version of secularism is a positive secularism where the state nurtures & protects different traditions, while still holding the possibility of social reform within them. Article (25-28) promise right to religion and Art. 44 expresses need for UCC in the country.

[Doctrine of essentiality] :-

(1.) Formulated in the (Shirur) Mutt case, 1954 and it alludes to demarcating and recognizing the essential religious practises of any religion, its various sects and denominations.

(2.) It is the fundamental features of any religions traditions including its theosophy and any essential practises or rituals associated with it.

(3.) Doctrine of essentiality seeks to separate the innate character of religions traditions with the outward social and secular aspects embedded within them.

In the [Shah Bano case], SC asserted that denying maintenance to divorced wife was not an essential practise within Islam.

Similarly, in the Sabarimala case, SC adjudicated that women of menstrual age cannot

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

be prohibited from entering any temple as it was not an essential practise within hinduism.

Similar interpretations in case of Triple Talaq were framed.

Regarding places of worship, SC remarked that while mosque was not an essential feature of Islam, temples were essential [sacred spaces] in several hindu denominations.

[challenges] :- However, the doctrine is subjective and is criticized over judicial involvement in matters of religion without expertise.

Essential practises may be contextual & subjective, for instance the character of the deity at Sabarimala requires him to prohibit women of menstrual age.

Hence, doctrine of essentiality remains a controversial yet insightful judicial innovation in the field of jurisprudence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कुछ लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Minimum government, Maximum governance' is an oft-uttered slogan in indian political circles symbolising the importance of limiting the size of the governing organs.

In this regard, the report by [EAC-PM] emphasizes on the same which is significant due to the following reasons :-

(1) [Cuts Bureaucratic red tape] → akin to notorious license Raj, government intermediaries and filework in basic service delivery like driving licenses end up wasting precious time.

(2) Reduces corruption :-
bribery & corruption are twin evils in indian government. Ranked 85 /185 countries in the Corruption Perception Index.

(3) Accountability increased → when size of the government reduces, its accountability in critical matters automatically increases.

(4) increased responsiveness
→ to things like disasters and bad law & order.

(5) Incorporation of technology :-
limiting human oriented & labour intensive vacancies can open up doors for technical upgradation and more investment opportunities in the research & development of critical technologies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6.) Better resource mobilization & allocation

↳ directly benefits the poorer sections of the society.

↳ more impetus on entrepreneurship and ease of doing business.

↳ starting culture encouraged by government, private sector has more efficiency & economies of scale. market forces determine the survivability better.

An example of cutting down on government institutions is the army recruitment & new Agnipath scheme that envisages a more mobile, modern, technically competent and dynamic armed force that is more efficient & effective.

Hence, while a limited government may not be a complete panacea, it indeed unleashes resources in the right direction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutions of eminence (IOE) are those higher education institutions that have performed remarkably well in realizing the goal of a profient education system in the country.

↳ They are endowed with the funds, competence, resources, vision, faculty & pupil quality that has the capability of transforming the outcomes of higher education in the country.

Vision of IOE

(1) To develop world class institutions excelling in R&D.

(2.) 10 Indian institutions must be among top 200 in QS university rankings.

(3.) focus on futuristic results in the educational pedagogy.

(4.) unleash forces of innovation, synergy, team work and a culture of research publications and [patenting].

(5.) organize hackathons, industry oriented design & product development is encouraged.

[Lacunas with IDE] :-

(1.) Barely 2 indian institutions are under top 200 in global rankings.

(2.) Indian institutions lack avenues of industry interaction, real time & practical project orientation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) dismal skill competence & rising unemployability among graduates.

[Unicef → 42% of indian youth are unemployable]

(4.) poor industry - academia linkage.

(5.) less avenues for internships & apprenticeships

(6.) foreign universities unconvinced to setup centres in India

[Way forward] :-

(1.) invest rapidly in higher education budget.

(2.) provide incentives, research grants sum enhanced.

(3.) seek collaboration with foreign universities.

Hence, institutions of eminence are significant for higher learning competence but a dynamic & bottom up reformation within them is pending.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital public infrastructure (DPI) is the key and essential hardware & software infrastructure that is needed for digital transformation and economy which catapults India into 10 trillion dollar economy by 2030.

Innovative & convenient public services:

(1.) E-aadhar for convenient changes in aadhar information, important documents and marksheets can be stored in the public ledger.

(2.) Open API's.
→ such as language translations.

(3.) digital education improved → teacher training modules

Inclusion or accessibility barriers

(1.) health services → Ayushman Bharat

health ID ← Digital mission & information

↳ increases healthcare accessibility & tele-medicine.

(2.) DBT & JAM Trinity

↳ for seamless availability of financial services and credit to individuals, farmers, MSMEs.

Transparency & real-time data, Accountability

(1.) Pragati portal

↳ pro active governance & project implementation is evaluated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Kaabil → to inspect mining data, leases, increases transparency.

(3.) CPGRAMS → centralized grievance redressal system
↳ increases accountability.

(4) Jal Jeevan mission → gives real time data update of verified villages & household coverage of functional tap connections.

Therefore, the importance of DPI in the growth story of India cannot be underscored. By removing barriers against countless fields, it reveals the power of technology to change the landscape of service delivery.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to Health is regarded as an implicit right within Article (21) and has been expressed in SC judgements as well. Several legislations such as [Ayushman Bharat] (PMJAY), Poshan Abhiyaan, [vaccinations], [ICDS], & health infrastructure are in place for ensuring availability of health services to one & all.

[social gaps] :-

(1.) [health insurance]

↳ vulnerable sections like SC/ST, women have low health insurance & high [OOPE] causing

many of them to fall below poverty in the event of any disease.

(2.) women → 55% women are anaemic (WHO)

↳ lack WASH facilities.

↳ MMR is still a challenge though it has improved.

Financial gaps :-

health expenditure is 2% of GDP → target is 6% (as per ES-21).

↳ less amount of money available for preventive & rehabilitative healthcare, mostly focussed on curative healthcare.

infrastructural gap :-

(1.) lack of primary healthcare clinics especially in rural regions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2.) lack of medical colleges in tier 2 & tier 3 cities.

(3.) doctor unavailibility in rural areas, WHO recommends 1:1000, in india 1:1700 doctor-patient ratio.

Way forward :-

(1.) integrate technology, ABDM, tele-medicine

(2.) provide social security, pensions & affordable health insurance.

(3.) construct more hospitals, & more ICU's beds and health equipments.

Right to Health for all can not merely be a slogan. To ensure its fruition, holistic efforts across several dimensions have to be undertaken.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The third gender in indian society are classified as those intersex individuals who were born with intersex biological sex or identify culturally with the community.

Legislative nudge for third gender :-

(1) SC in its PUCL vs UOI case, declared transgenders as the third genders recognized them as vulnerable sections and promoted their ~~promoti~~ protection & advancement.

(2) GOI brought the Transgender Rights Bill to provide reservations and social security.

to the transgender community.

(3.) Transgenders have the right to self identify as such, but they require a certificate of identity from the district magistrate.

(4.) Transgenders shall not be discriminated in matters of public employment, healthcare or education.

Challenges with the community:-

(1.) despite self identification, they still require legal identity card from the digital magistrate.

(2.) social discrimination, prejudices & stereotyping prevalent against them in the society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) poor health & education indicators
↳ widespread illiteracy among them.

(4.) The political empowerment of the third gender is minimal
↳ weage presence in legislative assemblies & judiciary.

(5.) Transgenders are in itself a diverse grouping & modern notions of LGBTIQA+ may hold definitional problems.

The rights of transgenders in the country rather than being engendered are infact endangered. without the ensuring of equal rights, social justice under Art (15, 14, 21), all sections of society & socio-economic democracy cannot be achieved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation was formed in 2001 with four central asian countries, [Russia & china]. Later in 2017, India, Pakistan & later on Iran was admitted in the group as well.

[Importance of SCO for India]

(1.) [conduit to CAS]
→ central asian states are important from security & energy related needs.

(2.) [Anti-terrorism] & security of the region enhanced via better intelligence sharing, resource division, action against non-state actors.

(3.) connectivity & economic projects → INSTC, TAPI, chabahar port, Arctic policy etc).

Factors affecting expectations from SCO :-

(1.) Geopolitics → Russia-Ukraine war has seized importance away from regional security issues.

(2.) west close relations with central Asian states → which prevents a fruitful agenda with these countries.

(3.) China → with its debt trap diplomacy, BRI → involves all central asian members as well as Russia, Iran & pakistan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4.) Pakistan's support of the non-state actors and cross-border terrorism.

(5.) emergence of IS Khorasan & Taliban in the region with cutting edge military equipment providing strategic depth to pakistan & china.

(6.) conflict with china along LAC & economic & security woes of pakistan are major reasons for the derailment of SCO agenda.

Way forward :-

↳ Alongwith Russia, India must hold more India-Central Asia dialogues.

↳ engage Iran and recommence trade & connectivity.

Ultimately, the functional importance of SCO for entire Central & South Asia is prominent.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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United states and India share a comprehensive strategic partnership and are close partner countries with collaboration in wide spectrum of areas like

- defence
- space
- trade & infrastructure
- science & innovation
- education
- emerging technologies.

Critical & emerging technology:

(1.) include AI, IOT, ML metaverse, robotics etc, which have the capability to integrate with one another and usher in the IR 4.0.

(2) includes semiconductors, lithium batteries, rare earth minerals and other such key components.

(3.) Technology transfer

↳ Despite wide relations and a trade of 100 Billion dollars ↳ US & India diverged on technology transfer in the field of defence, computing & energy.

(4.) INDUS-X → a further closer defense partnership between India & US leading to tech. transfer and joint manufacturing of Jet engines, long range missiles, artillery & infantry vehicles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5.) reducing dependence on [Russia] → even at present Russia provides 45% of indian equipment and recently tensions regarding servicing have come up (and maintenance)

- India is diversifying its [defence basket] and hence [iCET initiative] between US & India comes at an opportune time

Therefore, iCET opens up a fresh paradigm in US-India partnership by eventually integrating their technological prowess in cutting edge futuristic technologies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks: 250*

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

S

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 123 6 108

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Aniket Bhandilya

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security is the availability, accessibility and affordability of nutrition to all citizens of the country.

Global hunger index → 107/123 (2022) ↳ India.

Dimensions of food security :-

(1.) agricultural output → grain shortage due to poor crop output can create supply side issues and cause food inflation.

(2.) Procurement ↳ MSP helps in ensuring income security to farmers, and low price realisation and deficiency in payment & procurement leads to low cropping of pulses & oilseeds & millets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) [marketing & transportation] ↳ poor agri market integration, price discovery, warehousing, [cold storage].
↳ grain loss during transportation
↳ perishable nature of horticultural commodities ↳ [lack of cold storage].

(4.) [PDS & NFSM] ↳ procurement by FCI & other bodies of state government
↳ india does over procurement but poor designation of beneficiaries.
[Shanta Kumar committee] ↳ reduce beneficiaries from [66% to 40%].

(5.) [one nation one ration card] → india excelling at providing affordable food even for [migrant workers].
Ultimately, welfare schemes like POSHAN Abhiyan, ICDS, MDM help in ensuring significant food security for 2/3rd vulnerable people.

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain refers to the ledger of account which can act as a mode of [unit storage] of any quantity of information.

[chat GPT] ↳ an instrument of [General Artifficial intelligence] that can be used to generate intellectual property like music, texts, videos, reports and [much more] by both human stimuli & communication as well as deep learning.

[Role in agricultural transformation]

↳ Blockchain can help in containing records of beneficiaries of fertilizer & power [subsidies].

↳ blockchain is a formidable tool of maintaining land records,
↳ eg Telangana used it
↳ can reduce disputes contain scientific geological field & soil mapping of the farmers.
↳ contain a record of seed purchase & utilization, details of soil health cards,
impact of micro-climatic variability on productivity.

CHATGPT ↳ it can be utilized to design a step by step plan for sowing till harvesting of agri produce
↳ can be immensely useful in agri-extension services & virtual interaction with farmers.
↳ can suggest fruitful combinations of integrated farming for raising farm income.

Hence, emerging tech like blockchain, drones & AI are transforming agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates may not write on this margin

Dollar undertook the role of being the global reserve currency in post WW2 era.

At present :-
forex reserves → 60% of world's debt is dollar denominated.
↳ 80% trade transactions occurs in dollar. Thus, dollar remained perpetual demand due to high capital convertibility & strong macro-economic fundamentals.

Factors responsible for the de-dollarization :-

(1.) weakening of petro-dollar | ↳ oil & natural gas trade, quite critical for energy security for many countries was bound by dollar, but now Saudi - China, Russia - India, Yuan, ↳ rupee - rubble mechanism.

(2.) [Russia-Ukraine war] → weaponisation of financial system like SWIFT. new great power rivalry, alternative arrangements for trade.
→ USA sanctions on Iran & [Venezuela].

(3.) decline in the attractiveness of dollar → excessive printing during pandemic, then later fed doing [taper tuning] → interest rates at [5.25] in a year.

[Future of dollar] :-

(1.) talks on [Brics currency], IMF reforms indicate dollar's loosening dominance.

(2.) However, lack of alternate reliable world power currency, sustaining debt & transaction levels in dollar suggest a slow transformation of the global economic system and not a sudden one.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Under the auspices of the WTO, [Agreement on Agriculture] created the concept of buckets where countries were allowed to provide 10% subsidy of the cost of crop to their farmers, as a marginal trade distortion activity.

[Stance of developed countries] :-

(1) promoting neo-liberal [policies] → tariff & non-tariff barriers are trade-distorting, create artificial deficiencies & prevent further value addition & food processing.

(2) Indian [PDS] and hoarding plus essential commodities Act & [MSP regime] significantly

reduces [cost of cultivation] and helps demand of indian agri product in world market due to high demand.

[India's stance] :-

(1.) [NFSM] → social welfare, food & nutrition security, elimination of hunger & poverty (SDG 2 & 1) are the primary responsibility of the state and also sustainable development [goals].

(2.) developed countries like USA already provide massive subsidies to their farmers in [backward linkages] (seed, fertilizer, machinery) as well as [direct remuneration] before [crop harvest].

Thus, developing nations should not be considered trade distorting under WTO rules for letting their farmers crop MSP after cultivation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Water is perhaps the most significant requirement for building the foundations of socio-economic development.

CWC → 150+ districts are water defiit.

CSE → 10 states have severe level of water pollution with (nitrates) & flouides (eg WB, Bihar).

Initiatives taken by Government:-

1. Jal jeevan mission → 'FHTC' to 18 crore households by 2024

2. Namami Ganga → protection & rejuvenation of Ganga (river system).

3. scientific irrigation practises → drip, sprinkler etc

4. proper EIA, limit to groundwater extraction, penalties & etc.

Problems associated :-

(1) In JJM, there is a gap between verified & certified villages as water secure.

(2) perilous existence of polluting chemicals, increased salinity of water bodies, Urban wetland destruction (60% wetlands lost in 3 decades), ↳ CSE

(3) Huge power subsidies still leading to large over exploitation of water bodies & groundwater

(4) Unsustainable agri-production, MSP on cereals ↳ cerealisation of crop basket.

Hence, via mechanisms like Aarth Ganga Project, technological treatment of industrial effluents, afforestation etc. around floodplains & water bodies can ensure the sustainability of water resources in the country.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to IPCC report, global warming impact on the Arctic region is much more severe than the rest of the world; with temperature rise being 3 times more severe.

Drivers of Arctic retreat :-

1. Global warming & ↑ greenhouse gases → carbon, methane emissions from industries, agriculture & transportation.

2. weakening of ocean currents like AMOC → leads to low transfer of heat budget, more glacial melting.

3. Aerosols & Black carbon → short lived but has immense GWP.

Impacts of arctic glacial retreat :-

(1.) arctic regions had immense carbon & methane storage facilities
↳ escape of these driving & accelerating the cycle further

(2.) methane hydrates & risk of zoonosis due to micro-organism release ↳ captured microbes for thousands of years which are now releasing may increase epidemics.

(3.) shipping routes to Arctic & increased trade

(4.) more oil, gas, rare earth metals accessible.

(5.) increased geopolitical competition due to the same.

Therefore, arctic glacial retreat has profound implications in climate & geoeconomics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space Tourism is understood as the travel to the orbital & beyond regions of the earth's atmosphere for the purpose of recreation, adventure & learning.

[modes of space tourism] → sub-orbital → up to 100 km
→ orbital
→ deep space (outside the earth's gravity & atmosphere).

In 2001 Dino, became first person to travel [in space].

[challenges associated]:-

(1) radiation effects on the living beings.

2. [excessive costs] & requirement of [training].

3. unregulated sector, opens up new dimensions of crime & sovereignity.

4. Private participation could lead to monopoly, more [space waste] and debris, danger to satellites etc.

[Measures] :- 1. technological measurements, robust flight crew module.

2. substantial amenities to the crew.

3. more private participation like SpaceX & In-space.

4. medical analysis of the tourists & report of radiation assessment.

Thus, space tourism remains an interesting new adventure paradigm.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

current treatments of cancer involve radiation & chemo-therapies, which have following detriments :-

↳ expensive ↳ painfull

↳ recurring in nature ↳ low probability of survivability

[Significance of CAR-T cell therapy]

↳ stands for chimeric antigen Receptor - T cell therapy.

↳ In this process, the cells of the body are extracted and they are treated with the CAR enzyme which becomes embedded on the surface of the cells.

↳ Then these cells can be put back in the body.

↳ in the possibility of cancer formation, this CAR attaches itself with the immunity providing & anti-gen fighting [T cells] & starts fighting & destroying the [cancer cells].

↳ [CAR-T cell therapy] is noticed to be much more efficient than in vivos chemo- & radiative therapy.

↳ while [CRISPR-Cas9] is a good technology of gene editing, yet it has :-

↳ ethical issues

↳ gene editing may also impact [off-target attacks] ← good genes

CAR-T cell evades this short-coming & only targets cancer cells, no gene editing or off-target attacks required.

Thus, this emerging health technology needs to be utilized.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the 21st century, the medium of warfare has advanced into 4th generation & 5th generation warfare. Emerging technologies have become the instruments of waging low cost, high impact [warfare] on the adversary :-

(1) [use of dark web] ↳ FATF ↳ 90% of dark web contains criminal antecedents. much more pervasive and easier for cartels and terrorists to engage among themselves ↳ money laundering ↳ project details shared ...

(2) [AI & IOT] ↳ increases the reach of extremists,

enhances efficacy
↳ new avenues of conducting crime → eg → [deepfakes].

(3) information warfare | given a boost
↳ disinformation, propaganda.

(4) [virtual digital assets] ↳ effective instrument for illegal financing & wealth storage; in parallel or tandem with [Hawala]

[Need for global efforts]:-

(1) criminal networks are increasingly trans-national & globalized ↳ requires UNODC for combating drug trafficking
↳ PATF
↳ money laundering
↳ interpol, WCO
↳ criminals, wildlife
intelligence agencies
↳ radical terrorists.

(2) much more complex & interconnected modus operandi of terrorist organisations requires increasingly [concerted] & converging efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

After the Doklam crisis in 2017 & Galwan clashes in May / June 2020, the degree of activity, distrust, troop movement etc in the LAC has enhanced significantly.

After affects :-

- increasing infrastructure
  - ↳ china constructing all weather roads, small towns with amenities, troop placements & habitation.
  - ↳ india constructing the DBO road and more army installations, air-strips, attack & rescue helicopters & helipads in the region

↳ more presence of UAVs drones → spying & satellite movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of ITBP :-

(1.) first line of defense along the Indo-china [LAC]

(2.) collaboration & intelligence sharing with other forces like SSB in nepal, Assam riffles around Arunachal & Bhutan.

(3.) recruiting locals as messengers, informants.

(4.) creating cultural bonds & trust with local villages.

(5.) disaster management, rescue, and community oriented projects with sustainable development.

(6.) high-altitude terrain warfare practices.

Hence, ITBP takes a seminal role in country's defense

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land productivity pertains to the concept of land usage at its optimum in order to increase the acreage and quality of the cultivated crops.

Problems associated with productivity

(1.) monsoon dependent irrigation → even today 52.1. agri. land is without modern irrigation facilites 48.1. arable area (economic survey 2022)

(2.) low quality seeds → that do not produce optimum crop.

(3.) excessive use of fertilizers → N:P.K ratio is 7 : 4 : 1 rather than 4 : 2 : 1

(4) intensive agriculture, lack of intercropping, agri-forestry.

(5) [soil degradation] → humus content decrease. soil microbes non-existent due to over use of pesticides etc.

⇒

[Irrigation water productivity]

(1.) water crisis in several regions in India (water table in Punjab, Haryana depleted by more than 50%) &

(2.) [Low irrigation & groundwater extraction] → 80% groundwater utilized for agriculture alone (Agri Census 2015).

(3.) canal, tubewell irrigation, cultivation of water-intensive crops like rice, cause further decline in water table

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) drip, sprinkler, sub-surface irrigation increases water utilization by 60 % and productivity of produce by [20-30 %].

Challenges in making the shift

(1) capital investment in drip irrigation projects
↳ can be tackled by utilizing FPO model & hire machinery from common service centres

(2) even after fertigation, the usage of pesticides doesnt stop.
↳ should bring more area under natural & organic farming

(3) often the machinery becomes clogged due to fertilizers & waste products.

Thus, the transformation from land productivity to irrigation water one is a crucial step towards agri. productivity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green hydrogen is the type of hydrogen that is produced from the electrolysis process by splitting H_2O (water) into hydrogen & oxygen.

Green hydrogen is a ~~non~~-polluting energy resource, unlike Grey or blue hydrogen which require conventional sources of energy to obtain.

[characteristics of Green Hydrogen]

(1) provides higher energy density and calorific value than natural gas & fuel.

(2.) does not cause pollution due to absence of carbon.

(3.) does not let exhaust, the water can again be splitted into hydrogen.

(4.) Better and environmentally sounder than Lithium-ion & sodium-ion batteries which require lot of water, mining and power to furnish.

Importance of National Green hydrogen mission

(1.) gives incentives for developing the entire range of value chain.

(2.) leads to production of electrolysers.

(3.) research & development of hybrid fuel cell & hydrogen

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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vehicles.

(4) creating a national hydrogen grid, that connects seamless transportation of hydrogen across the country.

(5.) enables collaboration with other countries for hydrogen mobility solutions.
↳ eg with Germany

(6.) enables public-private partnership and tax relief for hydrogen vehicle development & purchase.

Hence, NHM is a holistic and forward looking mission, that has the capability to generate futuristic, sustainable transportation, as per SDG 10.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Minimum wage is defined the least amount of wage that a worker must be compensated with for his basic survival and affordability of basic services.

↳ Recently concepts of 'family wage' & 'living wage' have gained more attention as a methodology for greater social welfare and equity.

↳ Minimum wages act provides the legal framework for the right to a wage for any work and it can be legally enforced

as well.

↳ Living wage is defined as the least amount of wage which can enable a worker to maintain himself and the family without suffering multiple deprivations.

Benefits of living wage :-

(1.) enables access to other services like internet, recreation besides roti, kapda, makaan.

(2.) out of pocket health expenditure can be maintained more comfortably.

(3.) Larger net of social security is provided.

(4.) has the potential to improve per capita income from current 2400 dollars.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5.) Is in consonance with Article 38 which talks about minimizing inequalities.

Constraints :-

(1.) Low financial resources for the government which prohibits it towards increasing salary & pension bills.

(2.) difficult for private sector to maintain profitability since they require cost-cutting.

(3.) Lack of consensus, data and quantifiability of determining a living wage.

Therefore, living wage is more beneficial & has the power of improving the life of the worker.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Union Budget or the Annual Financial statement is presented under Article 112 of the constitution.

[Process of budget presentation]

1. preparation
2. tabling in parliament
3. first reading
4. examining clause & clause.
5. Put to vote
6. finance bill
7. appropriation bill.

[Problems associated with budgetary processes & policies]

1. [- Parliamentary committees] &

departmentally related standing committees (DRSC) are functioning poorly; lack of debate & discussion, non-reference to the house committees.

(2.) The budget while consults industrial, trade & other bodies, its not a transparent process and substantially wide public feedback is not obtained.

(3.) Usage of e-governance for inviting suggestions for the budget policies is non-existent.

(4.) Lethargic role of media
↳ panders to sensational & over the top discussion without creating an atmosphere of serious & nuanced discussion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5.) The amount of sum spent on various schemes is decided by bureaucracy with little feedback from [stakeholders].

(6.) Even in the matter of taxation, the burgeoning habit of inflicting surcharges [and cess]; leads to grievance from state governments [against federalism) and [consumers]

[Way forward] → The budgetary process must invite more scrutiny from parliamentary committees and more dissent should be taken into account. Interest groups, & CSO's must be taken into account for credible auditing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is the largest producer of milk in the world with around 25% market share.

As per Agri census, India has the highest number of cattle & livestock in the world.

Role of cooperatives like Amul has been exemplary in achieving this feat.

Around 60% of milk production in the country happens in the cooperative model.

Problems with productivity :-

(1.) Indian cattle gives a low yield ; as compared to foreign breeds like Holstein.

(2.) unavailibity of fodder for the livestock.

(3.) diseases in the livestock such as Brucellios & foot-and-mouth disease.

(4.) Lack of artificial insemination techniques.

(5.) tabboo against hybrid breed development among the local communities.

(6.) Some indian breeds like Sahiwal provide superior yield, but their numbers are declining.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward :-

1. Rashtriya Gokul mission
↳ for protection of desi indigenous breeds, preventing diseases & increasing their yield through scientific fodder management

2. Artificial insemination programme
↳ in order to improve the genetic component of the breeds.

3. utilizing natural methods like cattle can graze in open which traditionally is associated with propensity to provide more yield.

Hence, the productivity of dairy animals is crucial for the expansion & profitability of animal husbandry.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent report by IPCC, revealed the impact of climate change on agricultural systems

↳ monsoon pattern & variability can change bringing simultaneous floods & droughts in different regions.

↳ more severe hailstorms damaging crops.

↳ reduction in groundwater level, leading to decrease in water availability for irrigation

↳ Loss of soil biodiversity, quality, nutrients & humus content (Black soil has lost 50% of its soil organic carbon).

Role of agri-sector in climate change

↳ emission of methane from livestock as a result of fermentation process.

↳ methane has high GWP (70 times more than CO_2) & is a long-lived pollutant.

↳ water intensive farming, eg rice leads to more methane emissions

↳ GMO's are often regarded as damaging for soil microbes and creating new variety of pathogens which eventually leads to local biodiversity loss and emergence of invasive species.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National agri. disaster management plan :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(1.) Through the process of integrated farming, agro-forestry, organic & ZBNF, the emissions from agriculture and vulnerability to extreme weather agents is reduced.

eg [rice-fish farming] in [North-east].

(2.) urban farming, terrace farming which increases the resilience of local supply chains, against unforseen logistical issues like pandemic.

Hence, the role of integrated, sustainable farming methods is paramount in ensuring that agriculture becomes more robust to adverse climate change.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Earthquakes are sudden and violent wave movement which occurs as a result of strain developing & releasing along the fault lines of rocks & tectonic plates.

As per NDMA → around half of india's area is earthquake vulnerable with 11% with serious vulnerabilities.

↳ Regions like Himalayas are especially vulnerable due to the movement of indian plate against the eurasian plate.

Regions around trans Himalayas are home of convergence of several mountain ranges, which are young-fold and with loose rock quality and load bearing capacity.

Measures taken for mitigation

1. Retrofitting of essential buildings
↳ government offices, army installments, hospitals, school etc.

2. earthquake proof designs & resilient construction materials and techniques.

3. early warning system for any seismic activity predictions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4.) proper training of NDRF & SDRF on disaster recovery & rehabilitation.

(5.) engagement of local communities, extensive EIA of any projects in vulnerable himalayan or western ghat regions.

Lacunas remaining :-

(1.) GIS survey, mapping, utilisation of UAV's to determine any hydrological anamolies in mountaineous regions.

(2.) inadequate inspection of safety measures & earthquake resistant buildings.

Earthquake is one of the most devastating disasters that needs to be mitigated with a multi-dimensional approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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While nuclear fission reaction is the splitting up of an atom into its constituents after a chain reaction that occurs on exceeding the critical weight of Uranium isotope, on the other hand [nuclear fusion] reaction happens when attraction force of the nuclei overpowers the [repulsive forces] of [the proton], eventually leading to a huge reaction & emission of energy with the conversion of matter into energy.

$E = mc^2$ → matter into energy in a nuclear fusion reaction.

Recently, scientists at LERN announced net energy gain through nuclear weapons.

Advantages :- (1.) a clean source of energy & in exceedingly high quantities

(2.) ability to ~~produce~~ provide energy security to a vast number of operations.

(3.) nuclear waste problem is sufficiently minimized.

(4.) unlike weather-dependent, unreliable, grid-problematic renewable energy sources like wind & solar, nuclear fusion energy, provides much more reliability and energy density.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[Limitations of fusion energy] :-

(1.) Problem of container material :- to prevent from [melting + damage].

(2.) [radioactivity] which remains a primary challenge.

(3.) a huge amount of input energy required beforehand the net energy gain from fusion reaction, thus compromising [economies of scale].

(4.) concerns surrounding nuclear proliferation & weaponising into hydrogen bombs.

Therefore, Nuclear fusion provides a bright opportunity for future energy security for nuclear dimension. By 2032 India intends to have 50 nuclear plants.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क़ॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is the process by which illegal finances are integrated into the formal financial system through a combination of

placement → layering
↓
integration

central agencies like ED, CBI & NIA alongwith Financial Intelligence Unit India have the legal responsibility of combating money laundering operations.

Prevention of money laundering Act, 2002 :-

(1) designates money laundering

as a serious offence and declares the individual or group as "economic offender"

(2.) allows the deportation & prosecution of fugitive economic offenders in other countries

(3.) can declare individuals as fugitives if they disagree to cooperate with the investigation.

(4.) Allows seizing of the assets of the criminal and its liquidation.

(5.) money laundering becomes a non-bailable offence.

(6.) special emphasis on the prevalence of Cryptocurrency in ensuring money laundering

↳ thus regulation of virtual digital assets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Limitations :- (1) increased cyber security risk & use of dark web in conducting illicit crypto trading and money laundering.

(2.) FATF coordination mechanism is subjected to politicization where some countries are not put into grey or black lists.

(3.) the nexus between human, drug, narco & money laundering, lack of dismantling of cartel & international cooperation, slow conviction rates, more focus on seizing & assets claiming.

Thus, despite some shortcomings in structure & implementation, the legal value of PMLA, 2002 remains paramount to combat money laundering.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Ocean Region is the area co-terminus with the Indo-pacific geopolitical concept and encompasses the region from Western Indian Ocean, off the coast of Africa, to the regions of pacific island states.

↳ India's geographical & cultural position is central in the IOR.

Threats associated with IOR :-

(1) Chinese transgressions

↳ beyond creating artificial islands in SCS, chinese adopting string of pearls

poling, encircling india
↳ posts in Gwadar, Hambantota, & Myanmar.
↳ chinese base at Djibouti in eastern Africa
↳ ability to choke critical choke points.

(2.) Great power rivalry b/w USA & china in the region

(3.) [SLOC] → sea lines of communication are essential for [trade & connectivity].

(4.) [piracy] ↳ especially off the African coast (Red sea region) piracy activities increasing

(5.) [illegal fishing]

(6.) radicalisation & non-state actors in Maldives, Sri Lanka

(7.) economic troubles with india's neighbours and china's debt-diplomacy.

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Way Forward :-

1. SAGAR → collaborate with neighbours & littoral countries of IORA to act as net security provider in the region.
2. focus on Asean centrality in SCS to ensure that china doesn't amount more dont in IOR.
3. conduct military & naval exercies with Quad, Australia, Indonesia etc.
4. strengthen coastal security use of UAV's, satellite mapping for any movement.
5. engage with Bimstec, Saarc & Asean for greater synergy, climate action & security.

Hence, securing the IOR is a tumultous task but is a necessary requirement.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK